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Odontalgic state of jaw  
or diseases of the teeth.  
1805



Manuscript of the  
in the year 1811



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from 4<sup>th</sup>  
~~depends upon 3 causes - 1: The~~  
✓ ~~It is derived from~~ a disease in  
the gums which detaches them from the  
teeth, and in so doing, exposes the lower  
part of the teeth to the action of the cold  
air, to hot liquors, and to various kinds of  
irritating drinks & aliments. The teeth in  
this case become brown or dark colored  
from the loss of that nourishment they  
derive from the arteries which are torn  
with the gum from the teeth.

2 A decay <sup>or gangrene</sup> of the enamel of the tooth, in  
consequence of which the bone of the tooth  
is exposed to cold, and all the irritants before  
mentioned. This decay is <sup>generally</sup> the effect of inflammation.  
<sup>but, now and then of scrophula.</sup>

3 A disease in the root of the tooth even-  
communicated from the <sup>disease in the gums or the</sup> decay of the enamel,  
or induced by too much pressure upon it,  
This disease shows itself in tumors which  
sometimes suppurate on the external  
part of the ~~lower~~ jaw bones. — This disease  
occurs only in the canine and molars teeth.  
<sub>return to p. 4.</sub>



## The Odontalgic state of fever.

The teeth are provided with Arteries, and  
nerves, of course they ~~be~~ are subject to disease,  
and that disease generally partakes more or  
less of fever. Their contiguity to the gums,  
jaw bone, & brain, and their connection with  
the whole system, <sup>often</sup> under this fever a serious  
& distressing ~~indisposition~~. The pain in this  
fever is ~~exquisite~~ dull - acute - subsiding  
& so exquisite at times, as to induce tempo-  
rary madness. D. Spence.

~~The disease is~~ It is <sup>of an</sup> acute & Chronic  
nature  
- In both it terminates when left to itself  
in resolution - or 2  
in what I shall call ~~gangrene~~ <sup>or gangrene</sup> of the teeth,  
that is in a decay of the teeth & in gum  
boils - or in abscesses which are seated at the  
roots of the teeth <sup>with swelling</sup> which extend to the tonsils and  
parotid glands. The Chronic form is some-  
times unaccompanied with pain.



✓ It is unknown in the northern  
parts of Europe, ~~it is~~ where the cold,  
and heat are not often alternated, &  
where they succeed each other gradually.  
It is unknown likewise in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> tropical  
climates where the inhabitants do not  
use cold drinks, and live in an atmos-  
-phere of an uniform temperature.

✓ go to 3 1/2



Its causes are direct and indirect.

- 1 The direct causes of it are the alternate action of warm and cold air to the body. hence it occurs more frequently in the Spring and Autumn, when the weather is variable than at any other time. ✓
- 2 The Alternate Action of hot & cold liquors on the teeth. The Inhabitants of St Kitts who alone of all the West India Islanders drink very cold water, are the only people in the Islands who are afflicted with the tooth Ach. Dr Spence informed me that he drew more teeth in Summer than at any other time. The cause of this greater frequency of the disease which required this operation, is owing to the ~~too~~ great coldness of the water in our city, & perhaps to the great use of iced liquors in the Summer months.
- 3 ~~There are several other direct causes~~



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which are ~~said to~~<sup>3</sup> induce the tooth Ach,  
- These are Sugar - Salt, and animal food.  
- ~~That Sugar.~~

3 all such substances as corrode the teeth  
such as unripe fruits - the mineral acids,  
and tooth powders composed of corrosive  
matters, also the foul & corrosive matter  
which <sup>adhere to the teeth as tartar, or which</sup> remain in the teeth after eating, or  
which are discharged from the teeth after  
they become carious.

4 what ever offers violence to the teeth so  
as to weaken their Union with the jaw bone,  
- This includes ~~or~~ biting <sup>threads, or tearing</sup> ~~hard~~ substances,  
hard apples, or other articles of Aliment to pieces  
- ~~Dragging such substances as are not very~~  
~~with the teeth, the teeth - and even rubbing~~  
them with hard & rough tooth pow-  
- ders. -



I have been enumerated produce the following effects. go to p: 1 V

~~from p: 1~~ These effects of the tooth ache become afterwards predisposing causes to it, & expose to frequent Attacks of it from all its remote causes formerly mentioned.

But they all sometimes take place without previous pain. In this respect they are upon a footing with many of the Venial Diseases we have mentioned, & of the Disorders which show themselves without any ~~of~~ previous Disease - as Schirrus - petechia - purpura -



Sugar & salt, and ~~animal food~~ have been  
 supposed to dispose to this disease. But  
 they produce it only when they act upon a  
 bone nerve in a decayed tooth, and then  
 seldom excite more than a temporary  
 pain. It is true salt when taken in  
 meat often produces the Scurvy which  
 by disposing the gums to ~~loosen & discharge~~ <sup>throw</sup>  
 out the teeth, but this is ~~a disease~~ <sup>an effect</sup> totally  
 different from that which salt produces  
 as a direct stimulus to the teeth. ~~Now~~  
 2 The indirect causes of tooth Ach, <sup>and the decay of the teeth,</sup> are  
 Gout - Rheumatism <sup>Scrophule</sup> and Dyspepsia. The  
 Gout sometimes throws the teeth out of  
 their sockets. 2 certain harsh & ungrateful  
 humors. All the causes of tooth Ach which  
 There is a peculiarity in this disease  
 which is worthy of notice. It sometimes when  
 fixed in one tooth, affects, another on the





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opposite side of the <sup>same</sup> jaw, and at the same dis-  
-tance from the extreme tooth of the sound  
-side with itself. It has been called the Sym-  
-pathetic tooth Ach.

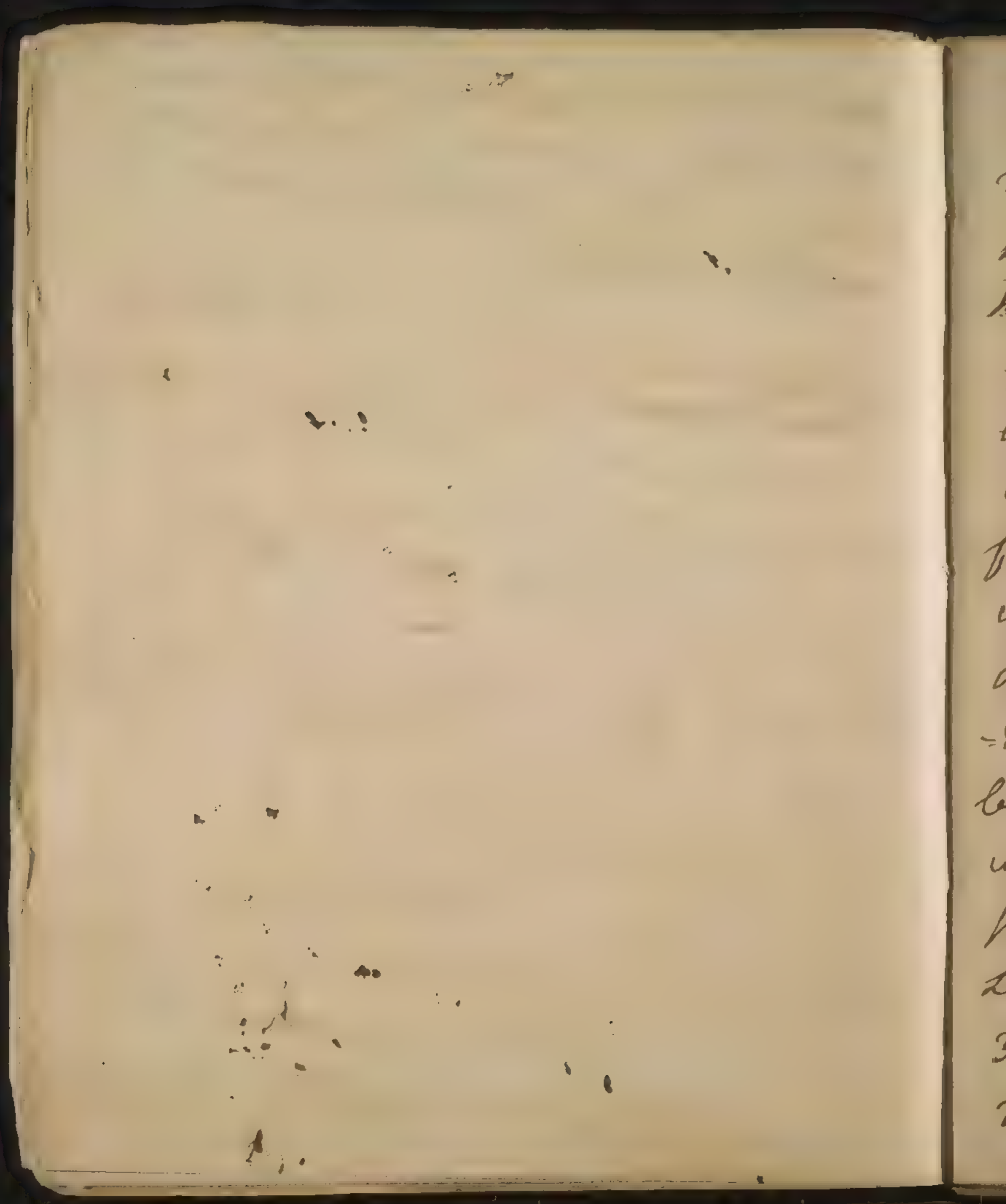
Of the Remedies for tooth Ach.

1. I shall mention is

1. ~~This should be~~ extraction when practi-

-cable. But it is sometimes forbidden by  
the improbability of discovering the affected tooth,  
from the pain being diffused through the  
whole side of the jaw; - by It is forbidden  
likewise by fear in pregnancy, in which  
Syncope might induce abortion - and by  
a dangerous predisposition to hemorrhage  
which belongs to some persons & even to  
whole families. It is ~~likewise~~ <sup>further</sup> often proven-  
-ted by the swelling of the face & jaw which  
renders it impossible to introduce an in-  
-strument into the mouth. In those







Cases we must have recourse  
2 to Bleeding. This should be general when  
the fever brings the whole system into  
~~system~~ <sup>sympathy</sup> for at seasons in which Dangerous  
fevers are epidemic. I have known it  
to occur five times just before an Attack  
of the yellow fever. <sup>probably</sup> saved the lives of  
four of the persons who were affected by  
it. The person in whom it was omitted,  
died. When the disease is local, local bleed-  
-ing often cures it. This may be done  
by cutting the Gums of the affected tooth  
with a lancet, and when the external  
part of the jaw is affected, by cups, and  
Leeches.

3 Purges. These reduce the fever & lessen pain.  
4 Blisters ~~to~~ behind the ears often  
afford



✓ they may be used where the two former  
are objected to, or cannot be procured.



immediate relief. A German Surgeon  
Kueffer  
has recommended a Blister to be <sup>excited</sup> ~~made~~  
upon the gum by applying a little  
cotton to it wetted with the Tincture of  
Cantharid: made by infusing half an  
ounce of the flis in a pint of rectified  
Spirit of wine. <sup>He says it</sup> ~~the~~ ~~It acts~~ instantly  
removes the disease. Biblioth: vol. 1.

of a fig or raisin roasted and applied to the <sup>does it</sup>  
tooth often extracts the pain. Sometimes

by ~~by~~ producing a swelling or small vesicle.

Chewing <sup>Smoking</sup> Tobacco, also the Rad: Pyrethri,

by ~~depleting~~ and creating a counterstimulus  
or bringing on depletion from the affected

part often give great relief. Spirits held in  
the mouth, also warm water affords relief, but

of Rashes, particularly prurif <sup>produce</sup> ~~the~~

same effect, by acting indirectly in the  
same manner. <sup>are</sup> ~~about~~ & Cast sugar, useful for

to I have known Garlic applied to the  
this purpose:



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Soles of the feet, and ~~even~~ <sup>5</sup> holding the feet  
to the fire, until the heat is sensibly  
felt, relieves the pain of this disease.

~~Of~~ <sup>also</sup> ~~Laudanum~~ Joy, such as the unexpected sight  
of a friend, <sup>also</sup> terror & fear excited often by  
the sight of a tooth drawer or ~~if~~ of his  
cold iron, have often chased away this  
pain and even prevented the recurrence  
of the disease.

~~Of~~ <sup>fail</sup> Laudanum. When the above remedies  
~~fail~~ should be taken in large doses till  
ease be obtained. Opium should be put,  
when practicable into the hollow tooth.

11 ~~Of~~ External applications should be used  
to the jaw, such as Opium combined  
with Wax, Ginger or pepper - or Liguor  
Laudanum mixed into a paste with  
flour, <sup>or ginger</sup> and spread on paper ~~into~~ or  
leather. Mustard applied behind the ears often  
gives relief.



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These are the Remedies when it is induced by direct causes, when it is brought on by general diseases, or by diseases of other parts of the body, the Remedies should be accommodated to them. If it accompany bilious fever. Emetics are useful. Mr.

Townsend says he has twice cured it by this remedy. When it arises from Dyspepsia the Remedies for that disease should be prescribed. Dr Lister says he often cured it in himself by taking half a glass of ~~the~~ brandy. - Its occasional connection with a weak tone of the stomach is demonstrated by its being often cured or suspended by a full meal. The palliative remedies before mentioned? not be omitted while the above radical Remedies are used for both act from its indirect causes.



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If any of the above <sup>13</sup> objections to drawing  
a decayed tooth should operate after the paroxysm  
of the disease is cured, the hollow cavity in  
it should be filled with gold leaf, or the base  
nerve in it should be destroyed by lunar  
caustic, Thuret. Cantharid: or a red hot  
iron contrived for that purpose.

But ~~objections to the extraction~~ decayed  
teeth should not be tolerated for light  
reasons by a physician. For, 1<sup>st</sup> They  
keep up a constant predisposition to a return  
of the tooth ach. 2<sup>nd</sup> They secrete or effuse  
a matter of so corrosive a <sup>nature</sup> as to ~~corrode~~  
<sup>often to induce Ulcers in the Cheeks & tongue.</sup>  
dissolve the adjoining, or inferior teeth. 3<sup>rd</sup> This  
matter corrodes even the filices of which the  
pivots of artificial teeth are made. 4<sup>th</sup> They  
impair mastication, and ~~thus~~ <sup>by</sup> hinder the  
food more difficult of digestion, & bring  
on Dyspepsia, & general ill health. 5<sup>th</sup> They  
impart to the breath a disagreeable odor.



✓ It is sometimes mistaken for  
Scrophularia. I once saw it induced on  
the nose which yielded only to the extraction  
of a decayed tooth. Gen. Wed. The eyes I believe  
often sympathize with this disease - hence  
the teeth which extend to their roots towards the  
antrum are called eye teeth.



5 They induce external<sup>ly</sup> tumors on the  
upper and lower jaws. These tumors are  
only to be cured by the extraction of the  
too decayed tooth, or teeth to which are their  
causes. When neglected, they ~~stop~~ sometimes  
suppurate. I once saw this suppuration,  
penetrate the jaw bone & bring on hectic  
fever and death. When the extraction of  
a tooth or teeth from the upper jaw does  
not remove the tumor, the Antrum  
maxillare should be perforated thro' the  
socket of the extracted tooth. I cured this  
disease a few years in a gentleman from  
South Carolina, but not till I had directed  
him to lose eight or nine of his upper  
teeth, all of which were decayed. 6, and  
lastly they are the inlets of several distemping  
diseases. You will not be surprised at this  
when you recollect what terrible commotions



• V morbid excitement in the lungs.  
The less pain they give the more  
apt they are to induce general dis-  
-ease. In this respect they resemble  
the injuries done to the foot or hand  
by a nail. The less the wounded part  
inflames, the more - the danger of  
Septicæmia.



are sometimes excited in the system by  
 a needle, or splinter lightly wounding  
 a finger or a toe. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,  
 Vertigo, <sup>Epilepsy</sup> madness, an Obstinate Intermittent,  
 pulmonary Consumption, & Obstructed menses  
 have all been ~~is~~ conveyed into the system  
 by a decayed tooth, or teeth, & nearly all  
 of them but one, cured by their extraction.  
 For the particulars of these cases, I refer  
 you to my letter to Dr. Miller published in  
 the Medical Repository. These cases should  
 lead us to inquire into the state of the teeth  
 in all chronic diseases. <sup>My year 1804</sup> I ~~have~~ benefitted by them  
 in the case of a lady in Brunswick who  
~~is~~ <sup>has</sup> recovered of a Consumption, whose  
 cure I began by directing the extraction of six  
 or eight decayed teeth & shavings of teeth, which  
 prevented the due mastication of her food, &  
 which I suspected were so many inlets to



Y from their sockets, and become loose, when  
not used, hence we observe the loss of the

teeth of the lower jaw soon [90 to 14].  
+ The ~~Ante~~ <sup>Ante</sup> ~~max~~ <sup>max</sup> - and ~~sup~~ <sup>sup</sup> ~~max~~ <sup>max</sup> are all more beautiful  
to the teeth than the ~~max~~ <sup>max</sup>.

2 In young people we sometimes find a  
single decayed tooth with ~~all of the~~ <sup>all of the</sup> ~~other~~ <sup>other</sup> teeth perfectly sound & beautiful. ~~at~~

This solitary rotten tooth arises from  
the its being so much pressed by adjoining  
& surrounding teeth as to perish from  
the want of nourishment. It should  
be extracted immediately, or the disease

will spread thro' the whole jaw. I have  
known a number of instances of a decay  
in the teeth being thus checked. Dr. Spence  
confirmed the remark from his long  
experience. The teeth like plants suffo-  
-cate & destroy each other, if they grow too closely.



unbearable excitement in the lungs. The lip pain  
~~they give the more necessity to extract them.~~

I shall now deliver a few directions  
 for obtaining good teeth, for preserving them  
 afterwards, and for obtaining substitutes  
 for them when lost.

1 Let the milk teeth be extracted as soon as  
 they become loose, thereby to enable the  
 second teeth to become straight & regular.

If the best disposition appears in any of  
 them to grow irregularly, let them be kept  
 straight by silver wire, or drawing the

adjoining milk teeth before they are loose.

crooked teeth like deformity in other parts  
 of the body, always disposed to disease. They  
 generally decay soon, while regular, and

handsome teeth are generally lasting.

2 Turn one a decayed tooth as soon it becomes  
 painful, or as soon as you are unable  
 to chew with it: The tooth turn project VI



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To follow the decay & loss of the teeth of the  
upper jaw. Thus you <sup>see</sup> even the teeth  
require exercise to preserve their health  
and vigor. Horses suffer greatly by living wholly on  
soft food. It disposes the incisive teeth to project  
from the habit of employment - by which means they are unable to <sup>graze</sup> after

3 ~~Do~~ Avoid ~~any~~ the early ~~be~~ in ~~to~~ ~~graze~~ ~~the~~ ~~enamel~~ of ~~the~~ ~~teeth~~.  
a while, to bring their molars together, <sup>grinding</sup> ~~grinding~~ ~~the~~ ~~enamel~~ of ~~the~~ ~~teeth~~. They would  
of acids <sup>partially</sup> ~~partially~~ ~~only~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~mouth~~. They would  
<sup>lose</sup> ~~lose~~ ~~the~~ ~~teeth~~ ~~when~~ ~~missing~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~taken~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~pipe~~.  
4 ~~Do~~ Protect the head & jaws from cold, &c.

5 ~~Do~~ Protect the head & jaws from cold, &c.  
further by sleeping in a warm night cap.  
- By this means the warmth of the body  
is equalized in bed. The French people  
who live in a variable climate have  
excellent teeth, which they owe to sleeping  
in woollen night caps.

5 ~~Do~~ Wash your ~~teeth~~ <sup>jaws</sup> ~~teeth~~ every morning  
in cold water, and your teeth with  
water that is tempered by the fire, or  
standing all night in the warm air.

6 ~~Do~~ Wash your teeth every ~~day~~ <sup>After</sup> meal,  
~~and~~ ~~at~~ ~~all~~ particularly after ~~supper~~.



✓ The powder of Bark is useful when  
the gums are disordered, or the teeth loose.

WVH



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7<sup>th</sup> Avoid the ~~to~~ alternate approach in

0 & avoid using the teeth for purposes for  
intended, such as

to frequently & carefully remove the

10 all avoid, and, and consequence  
 11 is avoided - also too.



11 V Brown & black spots on the teeth  
should be removed by a file. The former  
arise from internal - the latter from  
external causes.

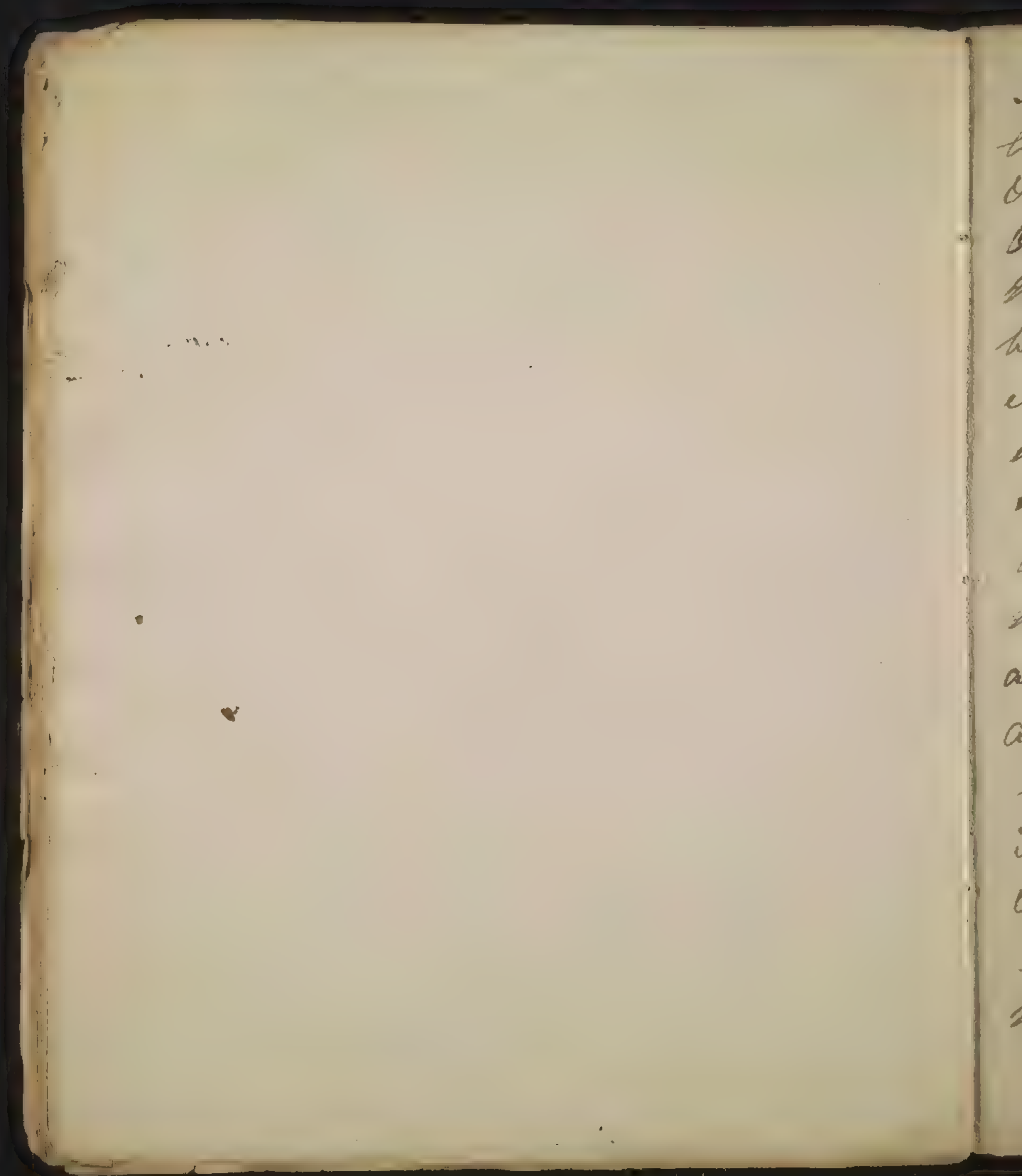
The teeth never decay after 50 years  
of age. They generally become loose, and  
drop out, or adhere to the gum only after  
this socket.  
60 from the absorption of the alveolar  
processes.



of a veg: Alkali is ~~not~~ an excellent application to the teeth. It dissolves the matters which cleave to them & thereby prepares the way for their being washed out of the mouth. It moreover prevents the breath being tainted by the impurities of unsound teeth. ~~these~~ I have known soap used for the same purpose with Advantage. It gives a whiteness to the teeth. ✓

For an acc<sup>t</sup> of the best method of extracting the teeth I refer you to surgical books; I shall only observe that they are extracted with the least pain when they are not inflamed, i.e. When they do not ache, & that patients bear the operation with the most com<sup>pl</sup>ace immediately after eating a hearty dinner.

The <sup>inconvenience of the</sup> ~~loss of the teeth~~ loss of the teeth to beauty, speech & mastication ~~has~~ <sup>are</sup> such, that Art has supplied several





Substitutes for them. These are ~~these~~ <sup>human</sup> teeth  
 human teeth extracted from poor people,  
 & suddenly placed in the Sockets of decayed  
 ones. The <sup>recent</sup> tooth here does not unite with  
 the blood vessels of the Sockets. This has  
 been proved by a wooden tooth becoming  
 equally firm in the Socket of a dog, ~~before~~ <sup>also</sup>  
 the root of the artificial tooth drying in  
 the Sockets while the  
 other part is perfectly sound. In short  
 the tooth adheres to the Jaw bone only as  
 a nail adheres to wood. A dry tooth sh.  
 always be preferred to a recent one, it  
 being more Durable, & less apt to produce  
 irritation - inflammation & Ulceration all of  
 which have often been produced by  
 this operation. I cannot <sup>recommen</sup> <sup>tidious,</sup>  
 this practice. It is painful - Dangerous  
 and seldom <sup>longer</sup> temporary. The teeth  
 seldom last <sup>longer</sup> more than 4, or 5 years.



